

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

NUMBER 10.

## The Louisianaian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Office—13 DERRICK STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: PER  
ANNUUM, IN ADVANCE, \$2.00  
SIX MONTHS, \$1.00  
THREE MONTHS, \$0.50  
SINGLES, \$0.10  
RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
Squares 1 mo 2 mos 3 mos 6 mos 1 yr  
One \$4 \$7 \$9 \$12 \$20  
Two 3 5 6 8 12  
Three 2 3 4 5 7  
Four 1 2 3 4 5  
Five 1 1 1 1 1  
Six 1 1 1 1 1  
1 Column 45 80 120 175 250

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to our people the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better state of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this Journal true to its original aim, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

**POLICY.**  
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her limitless resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

## COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

HOW THE ENFRANCHISED RACE IS REPRESENTED IN WASHINGTON.

Robert B. Elliott and his young Wife  
—Other Colored Members from  
South Carolina—Lynch, of Mississippi, Repier, of Alabama, and Wells, of Florida.

[Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
April 7, 1874.

When the first black man took his place as a Representative in the House of Congress, Americans looked on with wide-open mouths and eyes, with caustic criticism and openly expressed doubts of his ability to retain and fill the place of honor creditably to himself and to the white nation. Strangers looking down from the galleries on the mass of legislative humanity, wrestling in wordy battles, pitted the member wedged in, as it were, sure that he would soon be crowded out, and that this experiment would indeed mean everlasting political failure for the intrusive race. Southern spectators scoffed and withdrew aristocratic eyes in haughty disdain; Northern opponents whispered, with bated breath, "The white man's tool," and watched, with microscopic eyes, every word and act; and sympathizers waited and believed. One swallow does not make a spring, but a throng suggests the blossoming of a summer. In the grouping of the colored members one may, perhaps, recognize distinctive traits which give promise of the fulfillment of a sufficiently brilliant career to justify the best wishes for the coming race. In the House there are seven colored members, and first of all I place

R. B. ELLIOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

And just here let me say that Benjamin F. Butler, after the late grand oratorical effort of this member, chose to claim him for Massachusetts.

"What do you think of South Carolina now?" said a member, triumphantly.

"What do you think of Massachusetts?" responded Butler, quickly.

Mr. Elliott is an African of pure descent, about thirty-two years of age, with all the traits of physiognomy peculiar to his people; but these are toned down, refined, and are in no way repulsive, and the soul, looking through, lightens the shadow that covers them like a flash of sun-light. His lips are full, his nose broad, his complexion bright, teeth perfect and white, in strong contrast with surrounding color, his forehead is high and somewhat sloping, and his head well covered with crisp, close-curling ebon hair. Deep in the chest, broad in the shoulders, shapely in limb, in his neat dress of black, he is a distinguished and agreeable figure; and there is no awkward gesture, no obsequious movement to point back to a life of cringing servitude. He was born free in New England, and from childhood was remarkable for exhibitions of mental power that, notwithstanding a weight of color and poverty, would not "down." I do not know that I can better illustrate this than by a little story about concerning the cropping out of youthful eloquence.

In a small town in New York there appeared one day a boy of sixteen, a ragged negro, to deliver an anti-slavery lecture. An audience assembled at the church wherein he spoke, and went away in bewildered admiration of the young speaker. The members of the little village lyceum were so favorably impressed with the boy's ability, that they cordially invited him to remain and take part in a debate, the question for discussion being the feasibility of the immediate abolition of slavery. After some

urging, he consented. Among the members of the lyceum were several who have since proven their mental calibre in Congress and in various official positions. The boy sat still and listened, and when the last one had spoken, he advanced in his ragged dress, and with a modest, unassuming manner, addressed the assembly. It is said his words were electrical with a strange eloquence; that the listeners sat bewildered, and his opponents were completely vanquished in the forensic battle. He tore the arguments brought to bear upon his position to shreds, attacked the enemy's stronghold and left never a word of it to tell the tale.

The excitement of his audience was tremendous, and the little black boy in his ragged garments was the idol of the hour. This boy was our present brilliant member of Congress. Mr. Elliott's nature is aggressive, like most natures of unusual strength, and his education has had much to do with it. He received his primary education in private schools in Massachusetts; in 1855 he entered High Holborn Academy, in London, England; in 1855, entered Eton College, England, and graduated with honor in 1859. Having lived in a free atmosphere abroad, never experiencing the fretting of the petty barriers daily met with here, he arms himself, to cover, doubtless, an innate delicacy easily wounded, in a haughty self-assertion. I noted it when he made his speech on the civil rights question. The blade of sarcasm with which he annihilated his rude Southern opponent was wielded as one would wield a knife, a bone, a stinging snake. "I am what I am," was the rude spirit, "and believe in my own nobility."

Mr. Elliott resides in Columbia, S. C., in a home surrounded with all that refinement of taste can suggest. He is the possessor of one of the finest law and miscellaneous libraries in his State, and the happy husband of one of the most beautiful and intellectual women.

His young wife

is a quadroon, with a complexion of the creamy hue of the Southern magnolia, just tinted with a suggestion of the prim-roses on cheeks and lips; her eyes are large, brown and expressive, under their long silken lashes, and she has the sweetest and brightest expression and manner in the world. I could fully understand as I looked at her, as she sat in the House gallery, listening to her husband's speech, how he could hurl back with happy defiance the insinuations of a Southern member, who, wrapping an imaginary pale-faced daughter in his legislative arms, spurned undesired amalgamation of the white and colored races. Mr. Elliott stands high at the bar in his State, has a large legal practice and a white partner, (who, by the way, is an ultra Democrat,) and is looked to by the Reform party with earnest and expectant eyes. He is wide awake to the need of reform, and within his party, under the present rule, it will have his hearty support. There are four delegates from South Carolina—Elliott, Rainey, Ransier and Cain—and they are exceptionally clever men.

MR. RAINY

was born at Georgetown, S. C., of slave parents, who succeeded by indomitable industry in purchasing their freedom, thus laying the cornerstone for their son's advancement. He was a bright, earnest boy, and although debarred by law from attending school, acquired a good education, losing no opportunity in informing his mind by travel and observation. His father was a barber, and he himself followed this occupation till 1862, when he escaped from the fortifications of the Confederates, on which he was forced to work, and went to the

West Indies, where he remained until the close of war, when he returned to his native town. Mr. Rainey is forty-two years of age, and is a light mulatto, with regular features, bright, pleasant eyes, has a peculiar genial expression of face, a broad, clear, sincere brow, and a remarkable profusion of silky, glossy hair, which gives him the appearance of having always been freshly combed for the occasion. He is of medium height, graceful and easy in his movements, and possesses the smallest kind of hands, which he uses gracefully in gesturing.

He is an exceedingly courteous man, suave, not naturally aggressive, rather seeking to avoid wordy collisions by tact; but when he does resist he does it well. As a speaker he is fluent, even eloquent, with an agreeable voice, every word of which is sure to be clearly enunciated. He is held in great respect by the members of the House, and I am sure he is confident that he possesses the power and merit to continue to hold it. I heard Mr. Rainey make an impromptu speech, in reply to eminent members, and it was effective and pungent in tone, reflecting credit in its moderation, combined with hearty earnestness (always a successful combination) which his opponent did not possess.

Mr. Rainey was a member of the State Senate of South Carolina in 1870, resigning when elected to the Forty-first Congress. He is a man of family and of comfortable worldly means. The next colored member is

ALONZO G. RANSIER,

of Charleston, S. C. He has a mingling of French or Haytian blood, and has a look of a man of great courage and sagacity. He has reached middle age, is stout and heavily, even clumsily, built, moves and speaks uneasily when beginning a speech, but warms up to a degree of ease and fluency as he proceeds. As I have only heard him speak at the women's convention, (I trust my sex will remember that he did not flinch in the face of our last convention here,) I may not be quite fair in my judgment. Almost any man would feel awkward in the concentrated light of a thousand ladies' eyes. Mr. Ransier has long been known as a zealous partisan. It will be remembered that a delegation of colored men, known at the time as the "Outside Congress," remained in Washington during the first session of Andrew Johnson's administration as President.

They were from the different States, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, New York, Virginia, Maryland and the New England States. The latter were represented by the astute politician, George T. Downing, of New York; Frederick Douglass, of South Carolina, and this member, Alonzo Ransier. The influence brought to bear upon the President by this delegation may be said to have caused him to declare his true policy; it certainly exercised a happy influence on the reconstructing policy thus urged. Mr. Ransier's political career has been a varied and powerful one, and his strong, tough, active brain, makes him an effective and worthy worker in the House. He is also a man of family and property. Now we come to

MR. CAIN

and, forgetting all observations made upon him, I will tell you how he impressed me the only time I ever heard him speak. Like Mr. Elliott, he is a full-blooded negro. He had been pointed out to me, facetiously, as the Darwinian link, on account of his peculiar appearance. I went into the House one Saturday during "general debate," which means an opportunity for proxy members to get up and read in the midst of general hub-bub,

endless speeches for the delight of deluded constituents at home. My eyes were instantly attracted by an ex-rebel member, named Collins, from North Carolina, who was rolling around upon unsteady legs, wildly gesticulating and getting momentarily more and more apoplectic in the face. Out of the confusion of much rhetoric of a fire-eating kind, I evolved the strain of the old-time pro-slavery ridicule of the negro race, and I looked on the other side of the House to see Mr. Cain quietly and grim taking notes. The Southern member, having thrown his last civil egg-stell, this colored member advanced to a prominent place, and, to use a common phrase, came down upon him like a "thousand of brick."

He gave full play to his African birth-right of fervid eloquence, to a keen ready wit and sarcasm, and added to these a display of dramatic power not often found out of the theatrical arena. His long arms swayed in expressive gesticulation, his black face assumed, in turn, the pathetic, the humorous, the sardonic, and his opponents, one by one, retreated from the exhibition of their own weakness into friendly lobbies and cloak rooms. I then and there made up my mind that Mr. Cain needed no white backers. He can hold his own, and I find him a steady faithful worker somewhat subtle, a man of original ideas, and one ready at any time to meet an adversary on fair ground. He is the oldest colored member in the House. The greater part of his life has been spent in the North as a Methodist preacher and an anti-slavery lecturer. In South Carolina he has been an editor and a leading State Senator. He is the Congressman-at-Large from his State. Like Mr. Elliott, Mr. Cain shows his teeth at civil barriers, thereby discovering the installed ideas of free birth and free education.

JAS. LYNCH, OF MISSISSIPPI,

is the youngest colored member—about twenty-five years of age, and looks even younger. He has light complexion, bright, quick, black eyes, regular, handsome features, and curling black hair, on a remarkably well-shaped head; he has a supple, boyish figure, aristocratic hands and feet, and easy movements. He was born in Concordia parish, Louisiana, a slave, and remained there until the entrance of the Federal troops at Natchez. Since that time he has obtained a fair education. He speaks well, fluently, and with terseness, as if his subject matter was carefully weighed and prepared beforehand, and his language, strange to say, is free from all negroisms or provincial accent. He has been a member of the State House of Representatives. Near

JAMES G. RAPIER, OF ALABAMA,

a born freeman, a successful cotton-planter. In person he is tall, dark, with a quaint, reserved gleam of fun in his eyes, and an expression of internal satisfaction generally about him. I am told he is a great humorist. He is of French descent; was blessed with a father of means, and liberally educated in Canada. Here he is always spoken of in terms of great respect, and in his own district he was defended on the stump and through the press by white Democratic candidates. Mr. Rapier is an insatiable reader, which does not make him, fortunately, less original in expression of his own ideas. He is a free-trader in political economy, and a speech from him on this subject is looked for with interest. He is a plain, forcible speaker. Mr. Rapier is a backbones of means, and having been made a State commissioner to the Vienna exposition, last summer, was enabled to enjoy the advantages of an extended tour through Europe without hindrance of wife or pocket.

Lastly, in this throng of characteristic legislators, we have

MR. WALLS, OF FLORIDA,

a school teacher by profession, originally hailing from North Carolina. He has proven himself a man of tact and foresight, and his decided talent for public affairs has had a practical effect on the interests of his State, and his popularity there is daily increasing. He writes well, but is hardly, as yet, to be designated as a good speaker. His ambition makes him an effective and tireless worker in the House. He, too, is a bachelor, but Washington, with hosts of pretty belles of his own race, is a poor place for the extension of celibacy, and Mr. Walls may as well succumb without further parley.

In the House these members are conspicuous. It never to me has been a matter of wonderment that they are here, but always one of intense bewilderment that they should never have been here before. As orators, the men of African descent have an eloquence that touches the height of grandeur, the depth of pathos, far beyond that of those whose pulses beat languidly with the restrained enthusiasm of generations; and as humanitarians, in the setting of human affairs, who, after such years of suffering experience, should surpass them? Filled with the sense of their new responsibilities, who should exceed them in interest and watchfulness in official position? And their judgment and statesmanship we are beginning to realize in the success of these present members. Out of bondage, wearied with shackles, they hold up their heads and hands, and with straw for their independent brick making, like the released of olden times, why shall they not build up unto themselves a city of beauty and grandeur in this land of freedom and promise so long denied them.

MARIE L. BARNES.

SHALL CHAOS RULE?

[From The Republic.]

The machinery of republican government being worked through the instrumentality of voluntary organizations known as political parties, the individual citizen cannot impart the impulse of his wishes and desires to the Government except through some political organization. This fact being recognized beyond dispute, the question to be decided is, which of the existing political organizations is composed of the best elements of the nation and gives the greatest guarantee of peace and permanency?

Precisely as we underestimate the benefits of the genial sunshine and a pure health-giving atmosphere because they are without price though indispensably to existence, so are we undervaluing the blessings of public peace and of personal security under our Government—strong enough to guard the national honor; and to command the respect of foreign nations—and at the same time guaranteeing the most complete enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" to all its citizens. A survey of contemporaneous history discloses the fact that many of the most civilized nations have been rent by revolutions and distressed by foreign wars; and even our own has been taught by the late terrible rebellion the lesson that it is highly dangerous to intrust power to certain elements of society.

In these circumstances, when our citizens are compelled either to give their support to the Republican party, which is now responsible for the conduct of the Government, or to throw their influence in opposition thereto, a candid and careful survey of the political field becomes a duty. Let them, therefore, analyze the component parts of the Opposition, so that they may clearly

see the pathway of their political duty, for as men of conscience and of honor, having for their sole aim the public welfare, they can not desire to be misled by clamor and misrepresentation.

First. We find the rebel element, as represented by the Southern Historical Society, which is but a *nomme de plume* for a permanent political organization of the irreconcilables, which even now control Texas, Georgia, Virginia, and several other ex-rebel States. Its avowed object is the preservation of the notable achievements of the chief enemies of the Government so that their deeds of treason may be handed down for the admiration of future generations. The real object, however, is the perfecting of an active political organization to be controlled by those who still believe that at some future and no distant time secession of a section or submission of the whole may be accomplished by the co-operation with those political organizations that represent most nearly their views.

Second. The next strongest element is represented by the Hon. Fernando Wood and the Tammany Hall organization of New York city. It will be remembered that Mr. Wood was the regular Democratic nominee for the Speakership, and thus, if the Democracy had been in the majority, Fernando Wood would have presided over the House in place of Mr. Blaine. Without further comment, we leave every intelligent citizen to determine for himself whether Mr. Wood would have been an improvement upon Mr. Blaine in the interest of statesmanship, personal purity of character, or of good government. The Tammany Hall element represents the unscrupulous janitor of the country who are ready to assume any mask and profess any principles and to join any party that promises success. It is the patronage of the Government and its financial advantages which is their aim, and the means, whether they be false pretenses, misrepresentations, or frauds at the ballot box, are considered entirely subordinate. Their motto is certainly always been "All is fair in war."

Third. The next active, reliable, and powerful element of the Opposition is the beer brewing and liquor selling interest. The interest commands an organized army of several hundred thousand men scattered in every city and village in the land, united by a strong pecuniary interest to do battle in the cause. We venture to say that this interest can raise five times more money for political purposes than the Republican party. As a majority of the liquor sellers are, moreover, citizens of foreign birth, they control and carry with them a vast majority of the German and Irish voters. So far as their influence may extend it will certainly and uniformly be exerted against the Republican party, because they know full well that the Opposition will do their bidding, no matter what their professions may be before election.

By raising a number of thousand dollars and by uniting almost the entire foreign element against the Republican party they succeeded in carrying the State of Wisconsin last fall, and the consequence, of course, is the repeal of the present qualified prohibition laws, and if a majority in the Senate had not been Republican every restraint would have been swept away.

Fourth. The next element of the Opposition is the extreme teetotal abstinence and prohibitory liquor law element. Although few in numbers they are bitter, enthusiastic, and active. Most of its leaders have become personally embittered against the Republican party because their desires for office, for themselves or friends, have not been

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.



## The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARNETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

## NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of May next.

## CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melrose and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George O. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glendon, President, A. Prioli, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. P. Ladd, President, John Pullum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Tremé streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigna, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lombard, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clairborne near Ursuline street. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamsore, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Usher streets. A. Dejon, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clairborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Clairborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burd streets. T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

The crowded state of our columns have forced us to leave for publication in our next issue, several valuable communications from the country parishes, both in reference to the organization of Parish Committees and other important matters, especially the communication from our Tennessee correspondent J. R. S.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. J. Ross Stewart is in the city, preparing for a trip to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he intends to spend the most of the Summer in the hope of recuperating his failing health.

We had the pleasure of meeting during the week, Hon. Victor Rochoon, of St. Martin, Hon. T. T. Allain, of East Baton Rouge, Hon. J. Henri Burch, and Hon. Augustus Williams, of West Baton Rouge, Hon. Arthur Antoine, of St. Mary, Hon. A. J. Cousin, of St. Tammany, all visiting the Capitol in the interest of their respective constituencies.

Hon. Jas. S. Matthews, of Tennessee, who was appointed by the Police Jury of that parish, as a committee of one to visit the city in the interest of the sufferers by the overflow in said parish, is also in the city and working hard to obtain immediate relief for his people.

## SUPERIOR CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT.

Acting upon the maxim of "It is never too late to do good," we wish to join in the universal commendation of the Governor, for his appointment of our worthy fellow citizen A. A. Atocha, as Judge of the Superior Criminal District Court. We have known Judge Atocha for many years, and cheerfully add our testimony to his uprightness of character, his sound discretion and excellent administrative capacities. We think that in this case that other excellent maxim "The right man in the right place," has been exemplified.

## A PREMATURE SUGGESTION.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The official journal, the New Orleans Republican, taking advantage of the assembling of the Republican Parish Convention in this city on Saturday last, and the opening remarks of Governor Pinchback in calling the Convention to order, with apparent relief, gives currency to the charge that Governor Pinchback had packed the Convention—the journal stating at the same time that there was not harmony in the Convention owing to opposition to the leadership of Governor Pinchback, says:

"It is easy to be seen that unless this condition of affairs can be dissipated, either by the withdrawal of Mr. Pinchback's pretensions to the Senatorship or the withdrawal of the opposition to his pretensions, there will be no harmonizing the Republican party in this parish. It needs no deep insight into political affairs to see this. Providing, then, the opposition to Mr. Pinchback's pretensions will not give way the remedy to our political dissensions is clearly in his hands. If the retirement of his pretensions for the time being is necessary to harmonize the party it clearly becomes his duty to apply the remedy; and we have sufficient confidence in him as a Republican to believe he will do this, whenever he is convinced that the good of the Republican party demands it."

Considering the fact, that no dissension had developed itself in the Convention at the time this article was published, and no division existed therein, affecting Gov. Pinchback, except that Col. Lewis contested the seat of Gov. Pinchback from the fourth ward—this contest from the public statement of Col. Lewis having no reference to the Senatorial question, but purely to the local issue as to who was duly elected a delegate from the ward—and the general tenor of the article of the *Republican* in creating an issue that did not exist, we submit that its suggestion that Gov. Pinchback withdraw his Senatorial claims, is not only singular, needing explanation, but offensively premature.

The *Republican*, whether sincere or not in the compliment implied in its suggestions, that Governor Pinchback would sacrifice his personal claims if need be to secure harmony and success in the Republican party, does no more than simple justice to the well known unselfishness and patriotism of that gentleman; but it presumes too far when it supposes Governor Pinchback will allow his enemies, secret or public, to be exclusive judges of what is necessary to harmony in the party, or when and how he is to make sacrifices to save it. He will not in self-respect, and cannot, in fidelity to his people, after he has been elected with great unanimity by the representatives of the whole state, to the United States Senatorship, in deference to the malcontents of less than a single word, abandon his post of honor and of danger; and the people who are so ready to suggest these easy methods of harmony, by which they obtain all and concede nothing, might as well now as later learn that Governor Pinchback, while ever ready to bow to the will of the people fairly expressed, does not propose to be either bullied or cheated out of his rights by the white demagogues who have secretly assailed him, even if they should find a colored citizen with so little self-respect, as to be their willing tool to keep a colored man from taking his seat in the United States Senate.

We are in receipt of a lengthy communication from our excellent friend, the Hon. John Gair, of East Feliciana, giving the proceedings of their Parish Convention, which is too lengthy for insertion in this issue.

We are proud to learn that the convention was harmonious, and that a parish committee acceptable to all the Republicans of the parish, was chosen, consisting of the following persons: Hon. John Gair, Hon. James Law, Thomas Carney, Louis George, Henry Rivers, James Carter, Frank Lynn, Jno. C. White, Ben Rodgers, Louis Jones, Thos. McWilliams, J. J. Perry, Henry Smith, Edgar Rigby, James Delaney, R. R. Ray, Willis Cheney, John De Lee, John Edwards, Monroe Meyers, G. M. J. Clark.

The yield of gold in California, since the first discovery, in 1849, has been \$1,380,700,000.

## THE BULLETIN ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## SUPERINTENDENT BROWN.

In yesterday's issue of the *Bulletin*, there is a violent attack upon the present management of the Public Schools of this city. We are not accurately or personally acquainted with each member of the Board of Directors, and each teacher employed in the city; and are not prepared to say, therefore, that they severally possess the qualifications in attainments, and courtesy for their positions.

But we know enough of the condition and practical working of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans to affirm that they are in a condition of prosperity creditable to those having the control thereof, and that the management will compare favorably under Messrs. Brown and Boothby with that of their most successful predecessors.

The criticism in the *Bulletin*, by its crudeness, indicates that it was prepared, not only in the absence of full information relative to the facts involved, but without due consideration, and its temper is ungenerous and unjust, reflecting no credit upon the reputation of this generally frank and out-spoken journal.

The article in question is censoriously bitter and unjust in its reflections upon State Superintendent Brown and the man who wrote it, should have had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Brown, or else he would have seen that his reflections were untruthful, if not slanderous.

The public, especially the teachers, who know somewhat of the multiplied difficulties attaching to the office of State Superintendent of Education—springing out of social and race prejudices, and aggravated and intensified by political hostility, and who know how discreetly, patiently, gently, impartially and firmly the State Superintendent has gone forward in the discharge of arduous duties, bringing out of confusion, harmony, and out of strife, peace, will not allow either the truth or justice of the *Bulletin* allegation, that this officer is ignorant and incompetent. He is really "the right man for the position." He has succeeded, despite detraction, will continue to do so, and his works do praise him.

We respectfully suggest to our contemporary, that the blustering impertinent tone of this article, under consideration, and the slipshod insolence in which the colored face are referred, is more suggestive of the demagogue, than the journalistic philosopher, and is better suited to the blackguard, than the cultured Caucasian gentleman.

## ABUSE OF GEN. BUTLER.

There is something in the bitter hatred shown towards Gen. Butler by many influential Republican papers and politicians that we don't understand. It can hardly be because he chances to differ from them on certain public questions. And yet that is the only reason we can discover, unless it be to prove that they are not to be outdone on "independence" and scurrility by their Democratic contemporaries. Gen. Butler is quite as true to the principles of the party as the ablest and most zealous of them, and quite as honest a man politically or personally as any of his putative assailants. He has rendered as valuable services, both to the country and party, as the most distinguished of them. Whatever the cause, we believe the abuse heaped upon him as unjust as it is mean, and that just to the extent they weaken the influence of Gen. Butler, they damage the Republican party and its principles.

The above taken from the *National Era*, receives our hearty endorsement, and we desire to add that no man in the United States has met such bitter opposition from the Democratic party, especially in the South, where the most respectable caricaturing and vilification have been indulged in, all growing out of the iron nerve displayed by the General while commanding the Department of the Gulf, and it may be said to his credit, that he was one of the few men who had stoicism enough to withstand the blandishment of the "oldest and best."

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The appointment of H. A. Corbin, Esq., as Secretary of the School Board, of the city of New Orleans, was the occasion of the subjoined interesting correspondence, and we gladly produce it in our columns, as it substantiates the statement that we made in reference to the appointment of Mr. Corbin, in our last issue:

NEW ORLEANS, April 30, 1874.

COL. J. M. G. PARKER,  
Surveyor of Customs,  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir—My election as Secretary of the City School Board, necessitates my resignation to-day, of the position I now hold in your department. In so doing I beg to express my most cordial appreciation of your uniform courtesy and kindness to me while in your office; not only as a subordinate, but as a friend; and I shall cherish a permanent and grateful recollection of the same.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, yours,

H. A. CORBIN.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,  
New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

Dear Sir—Your resignation as Admeasurer of Vessels in this Department, causes me to declare that I am very sensible of my loss of a tried and valuable officer. During the period that we have been associated I have closely watched your course, which has been eminently satisfactory, no word of complaint has reached this office. In the discharge of the onerous duties imposed upon you, your efficiency and zeal have been so marked, that I bespeak for you, in your new field of labor, an honorable name.

I appreciate and reciprocate the sentiments personal to myself, expressed in your letter, and subscribe myself

Your friend,

JOHN M. G. PARKER,  
Surveyor.

H. A. CORBIN,  
Surveyor's Office,  
New Orleans.

## THOMAS N. C. LIVERPOOL.

We regret to announce the death of the above highly esteemed personal friend, and representative of the colored citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. We have known Mr. Liverpool from boyhood, having been school mates.

He was a man of good parts, improved by mature study. Sober in judgment, upright in character, honorable in purpose, with a genial spirit and gentle manners, filling the position of an honored citizen, though engaged in the humbler walks of life, he leaves a memory behind him green and fresh. We subjoin the account of his death taken from the columns of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*:

DEATH OF A PROMINENT COLORED MAN.—Mr. Thomas N. C. Liverpool, one of our most widely popular colored citizens, died yesterday afternoon at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Thomas Liverpool was the son of old John Liverpool, who carried on the business of a barber on Lower Walnut street, near Water, more than forty years ago. He received a good education in the colored school of Cincinnati, and distinguished himself among his class-mates as a scholar of no little ability. He first started in business for himself under the old Gibson House, abandoning that stand about a twelve month previous to his coming in order to accept partnership in the Explained Shaving Saloon on Walnut near Fifth. Although he wholly supported himself by his trade, he was well known as a speaker of considerable power and a writer of some talent. He was for some time managing editor of the *Colored Citizen*—a weekly which enjoyed some popularity with the colored community about seven years ago—and filled the position with much credit to himself. At public meetings he generally figured as the most popular speaker on the platform, and he was for years a recognized leader of an influential political body, although never elected to office himself. Mr. Liverpool was always popular in his own sphere, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty and just principles. He died a widower, leaving no family.

## THE INTER-OCEAN.

We were favored with a call from Captain W. G. Ward, who has been visiting this city and Texas as a special correspondent for the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. Captain Ward served most gallantly in the Federal Navy during the war for the Union, and the graceful ease with which he manages his pen entitles him to the reputation he enjoys of having fearlessly handled his sword. The *Inter-Ocean* is a most excellent journal, and is one of the first Republican newspapers in the country.

## ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES.

The work of revising and compacting the Republican Parish Organizations is proceeding rapidly, hopefully, and generally harmoniously.

There are some instances in which contesting Parish Organizations have sprung up, resulting in the creation of two parish committees. This is the case we regret to see in the strong Republican parishes of Iberville and East Baton Rouge.

We are in receipt of what purports to be a record of the proceedings of the several contesting parties. We have not space to publish the resolutions in extenso, but give the substance as the list of contesting parish committees of Iberville. The convention presided over by the Hon. P. G. Deslonde elected a parish executive committee composed of fourteen members, to-wit:

P. G. Deslonde, J. S. Davidson, Dorian Halphen, Geo. Randolph, A. S. Durand, Jas. Preston, Alcee Johnson, Jas. Walsh, Alfred Butler, Chas. Dedrick, Isaac Martin, Wm. Page, Z. C. Brooks, Aaron Parker. The convention presided over by Hon. W. W. Wharton elected a committee composed of W. Carter, J. Crowell, F. L. Smith, A. Brown, J. Tate, R. Johnson, P. Verret, George B. Louis, George Holmes, P. Robinson, A. Verret, A. J. Barnes, J. Cokerley, R. Douglas, Joseph Robertson, A. LeBlanc, Beverly Lucas, William Harris, A. J. Ennis, W. Wilkinson, A. Coleman, A. Grigsby, J. C. Adamson, L. E. Duhart, D. Atkins, J. L. Roche, Daniel Johnson, E. Wilson, C. E. Halstead, David Johnson.

## HON. ANDREW DUMONT.

This prominent Republican, the permanent President of the Republican Parish Convention, is a native Louisianian.

His father white, his mother colored; he was born in Plaquemine parish, in 1845. He emigrated to Mexico in 1856, and ten years thereafter, in 1866, he returned to his native State, having served with distinction in the Mexican army, as an officer under the Emperor Maximilian. He was assigned to duty as Sergeant of Police in the first organization of that body, and was elected Recorder of Algiers, by the City Council, in 1870. When removed from this position for political reasons, by Gov. Warmoth, Judge Dumont was appointed a deputy U. S. Marshal and held this position until elected a Representative from his ward to the General Assembly of the State. With great unanimity he was selected as the permanent President of the Parish Convention.

He is a gentleman of fine address and intelligence, sterling integrity, and all the qualities to make an efficient officer and a true servant of the people.

## PUBLIC PRIVILEGES.

We are glad to see that Hon. A. E. Barber and Hon. Radford Davis, have each brought suits in the Fourth District Court, against the Louisiana Jockey Club for indignities offered them, in the refusal to sell them quarter stretch badges at the recent spring meeting of that Club. These gentlemen are entitled to the sympathy and support of every good republican in the city, in their efforts to sustain the manhood of their race. It should be remembered that cases of this kind are not mere personal issues, but that in a correct solution of them lies the settlement of the vexed question of Civil Rights, which is a matter of vital importance to every colored man in the State of Louisiana.

ANOTHER COLORED CADET.—Hon. A. J. Ransier, of South Carolina, has secured, at the hands of the President, an appointment to a West Point cadetship of a colored young man by the name of Whitfield McKinley. Mr. McKinley is spoken of as an intelligent young man of a very promising character. We extend to both Hon. A. J. Ransier and young McKinley our congratulations and best wishes for the success of the young cadet.

Mark Twain's former private secretary, the King of Hawaii, is said to be dying of consumption.

## THE PARISH CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Republican Parish Convention, mainly taken from the *Republican*, will be found in our paper of this date. The Convention, after a three days session, having overcome the obstacles always attending the initial stages of such bodies, organized permanently; and, after appointing the committees necessary to business, adjourned until Monday next.

We stated, in our article of last week, that individual independence would result in differences of views, and sometimes differences of sentiment and action, and that this Convention would be disturbed by contest as was usual in such bodies; but we expressed the conviction that the members of the Convention would bring such an amount of charity, common sense, and forbearance to their task, as would secure the settlement of all disturbing questions, and accomplish Republican harmony in the Parish of Orleans.

Our expectations have not been disappointed. The Convention, meeting with more than ordinary difficulties embracing, not only contest between delegations, but between Clubs, has, with a kindly, resolute, and practical spirit, moved straight-forward in its work, and has already substantially accomplished the harmony and unity that were so much desired, and so necessary to Republican success.

When it shall again convene, to put forth its platform of principles, perfect the Parish Organization of the party and finish its work, we bespeak the exercise of the same discreet judgment, and conciliatory spirit, and have no fears of disaster to the party, if such line of conduct is pursued by them.

THE REPUBLICAN.—We have frequently had occasion to commend this magazine to the attention of readers, and now, on the receipt and examination of the April number, we most cheerfully renew the recommendation. In dealing with the present political and economic questions of the day, the *Republican* is practical, fair, and thorough, and its statements may be relied upon. Among some of the leading topics in this number will be found, "The Political Situation," "Cheap Transportation," "The State Department," "Southern War Claims," "Rebel Restoration in Texas," and many minor articles of interest and value to the public. The appendix contains the able speeches of Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa, and Hon. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, on the Transportation Bill, and the very interesting speech of Hon. N. P. Chipman, on the District of Columbia.

Every one who feels an interest in the practical questions of the day, and in governmental affairs should subscribe for and read this magazine.

Published at Washington, D. C., at \$2 per year.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—

Gen. Carpenter gave notice last week that at an early day he would call the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill ordering a new election in Louisiana. On Tuesday after the morning hour, the bill was taken up by a vote of 31 yeas to 12 nays. Senator Frelinghuysen occupied the attention of the Senate all of that day and when he concluded his speech, Senator West obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned until Wednesday. The next Senator West proceeded with his remarks. As he is the only representative Louisiana has in the Senate, and being more familiar with the facts in the case than perhaps any of his colleagues, you can form some idea of the interest that was manifested when he arose to address the Senate. No speech has commanded so much attention this session, except the maiden speech of Senator Jones on the financial condition of the country. He was listened to with great interest throughout its delivery, nearly two hours. He clearly proved to all in an argument replete with facts, that the Kellogg government was the rightful one, and made statement after statement with wonderful accuracy, which told with telling effect upon his associates in the Senate.

He gave a passing consideration to the so-called McCrary government, showing that it was made up of the disappointed office holders, and that it did not have the slightest support from the wealthy and intelligent portion of the Democracy.

Your readers have read the speech, therefore, I will not give the many points that he made. It was one of the most masterly efforts in support of the Republicans of Louisiana, we that have been made since the question has been before the Senate and the country. He was congratulated at the conclusion of his remarks by Senators Morton, Conkling, Hamilton, Buckingham, and other Republican Senators, and even Democratic Senators remarked "it was one of the best efforts made on that side of the question." Many Louisiana politicians were in the Senate during its delivery, among the more prominent of whom were Col. Casey, Marshal Packard, Collector Stockdale, Gen. Beckwith, Gov. McElvany, (7th Dist. Sheridan, (the would-be Congressman,) Ex-Gov. Wells, Prof. Forsyth, Ex-Gov. Hebert, Judge, Blumstein, and the Representatives in the House, from your State. On Thursday and Friday, Senators Hamilton, of Maryland, Tipton, and Morton made speeches on the question. None of the Senators who have spoken, favor Senator Carpenter's bill for a new election.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has introduced a substitute for the bill, which I give to your readers in full; all the Democratic and Liberal Republicans have agreed to support it:

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## AMENDMENT.

Introduced to be proposed by Mr. Bayard to the bill (S. 448) to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, viz: Strike out all after the word "whereas" in the first line, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

At an election held in the State of Louisiana on the fourth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in accordance with the constitution and laws of that State, John McElvany was elected governor, Davidson B. Penn, Lieutenant-governor; and sundry other persons comprising what was known as the "white ticket" were also elected, being a majority of the candidates for the general assembly and the several State and parish officers constituting the "government" of the State of Louisiana, as shown by the actual count and official returns of all the votes cast at said election; and

Whereas the persons aforesaid, as so aforesaid elected, duly assembled and organized in their respective capacities and departments as the "government" of the State of Louisiana, and severely entered upon and continued in the discharge of their respective official duties until they were unlawfully compelled, by armed forces acting under authority of the President of the United States, to desert from the performance of their said duties and to disperse; and

Whereas William Pitt Kellogg, who was a defeated candidate for governor, and Cassius Caesar Antoine, who was a defeated candidate for Lieutenant-governor, and many other persons who were defeated candidates for the several State and parish offices, and for the general assembly, did by the unauthorized and illegal action and interference of the Federal authorities, civil and military, obtain and hold armed possession of the State-house, and dispossessed and excluded therefrom the legally elected officers aforesaid, who constituted the only lawful executive and legislative officers of said State; and

Whereas the said Kellogg and his aid associates, by aid of Federal armed power, have usurped and are now exercising, without legal warrant or authority and in defiance of the will of the people of the State of Louisiana, as expressed at the election aforesaid, and in violation of the later and spirit of the constitution and laws of the said State and of the United States, the powers and functions which belong only to the legal government of the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to repair, so far as possible, the wrong and injustice done as aforesaid to the people of Louisiana, and to protect the people of said State against usurpation, and to support and maintain them in the enjoyment of the government chosen and elected by them; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall, within ten days after the passage of this act, by proclamation duly made, notify the people of Louisiana that all hindrances, obstacles, or impediment on the part of the Government of the United States, or any officer, soldier, or servant thereof, to the peaceable and legal assumption of the functions, powers, and duties of his said office of governor of the State of Louisiana by the said John McElvany, and of Lieutenant-governor by the said Davidson B. Penn, and by the persons who were generally elected as aforesaid to the general assembly of said State, and of the persons who were severally, as aforesaid, duly elected to the other State and parish offices, respectively, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn, so that they may, without let or hindrance, proceed to all the offices to which they have been as aforesaid duly elected, and to exercise all powers lawfully connected therewith.

Look out for an interesting letter next week.

The proposed Darien Canal will cost \$60,000,000.



THE PARISH CONVENTION.  
FIRST DAY.

At twelve o'clock the Senate Chamber was filled with delegates and spectators and Senator Pinchback called them to order. Mr. Hill, secretary of the sub-executive committee, acting as secretary.

Senator Pinchback said before the convention proceeded to business he thought it was due to the convention and himself to make an explanation. Some malicious attacks had been made upon him, alleging that he proposed to pack the convention. He denied it in toto. He never had packed a convention, nor had he ever endeavored to do so since he had become a member of the body politic. He made this explanation simply to assure the convention that the assertions were entirely unwarranted, and that he desired the convention to control both its temporary and permanent organization, electing such men in both instances as would be acceptable to a majority of the body.

Mr. Hill read the official advertisements calling the convention and the temporary roll of delegates with the contestants and protests. Thereupon Gov. Pinchback, as acting chairman, of the convention, announced that the nominations for temporary president, were in order.

Messrs. Edward Williams and W. H. Green were nominated for temporary chairman, and Mr. Williams receiving thirty-four votes to seventeen for Mr. Green, was declared elected.

Senator Pinchback, in introducing Mr. Williams to the convention, said the proceedings thus far had been characterized by dignity and decorum, and the convention had chosen one of the worthiest of its members to preside.

Mr. Williams thanked the convention for the honor, and promised impartial rulings towards all.

Mr. Charles A. Baquie was unanimously elected temporary secretary.

Mr. Davis moved that a committee of nine, on credentials, be appointed.

Senator Pinchback seconded the motion. It was important that the committee should not be too large. Many of the wards are subject to contest, and of course the delegates from those wards being personally interested in the decision would not desire to serve on the committee. The president would therefore be compelled to select the committee from the other wards.

There being no objection to the motion, it was declared carried.

The president stated he hoped delegates would not consider him partial in the selection he might make. He was not acquainted with the personal feelings of most of the delegates and therefore the convention would be certain he was not actuated by such knowledge. He appointed Messrs. R. Davis, eleventh ward, chairman; George D. Goddes, second ward; Aristide Mary, fifth ward, Stephen Lewis, sixth ward; W. H. Green, seventh ward; Barney Walker, eighth ward; John S. Shepard, ninth ward; Paul Bruce, twelfth ward; and Joseph Bonte, thirteenth ward, to serve on the committee.

Mr. John S. Shepard declined in favor of Mr. J. W. Edwards, who was appointed.

Mr. Green moved the appointment of a committee of seven on permanent organization.

Mr. Vigers suggested five, and Mr. Green accepted the amendment.

The president appointed Messrs. V. H. Green, seventh ward, chairman; William Thompson, first ward; H. C. Dibble, second ward; William Vigers, fifth ward, and A. Dumont, fifteenth ward.

The convention then adjourned to Monday, at twelve o'clock.

## SECOND DAY.

President Williams called the convention to order at twelve o'clock yesterday, and on motion of Mr. Barrow, Rev. Edward Gould, of St. Paul's church, opened the proceedings with prayer.

After roll call five sergeants-at-arms were appointed, on motion of Messrs. Bechtel and Davis.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on credentials, asked a delay until two o'clock and the convention adjourned to that hour.

At 2 P. M. the convention reassembled and the report of the committee was read. In all the wards except the fourth, the report certified certain delegates as proper members. On the fourth ward the majority reported the delegation headed by Colonel James Lewis entitled to their seats and excluded that headed by Senator Pinchback. A minority report signed by four of the nine members, recommended both delegations be admitted with a half vote each.

A resolution on behalf of the minority report was read.

Mr. Davis said that in regard to the fourth ward the same precedent should have been carried out as in the case of the third ward, viz: admitting the delegates authorized by credentials from the central club recognized by the sub-executive committee. It had not been so, however; there was no contest, only a protest, and the majority of the committee had

reported against the credentials before it. He claimed that Mr. Pinchback was legally entitled to his seat, and would leave it to the unbiased consciences of the members on the case he would present. There should be no dodging the question. It would be met either at the ballot box, in the field, or on the stump, and he gave fair warning that although improper means might win to-day, it would win against plain evidence of the facts.

On Mr. Lilly's motion, both reports were received, and it was resolved to take up the reports on the wards serially.

Mr. Pinchback obtained the floor, and said:

Mr. President—I have waited with patience for matters to reach this stage of proceedings, I propose to submit some remarks proper to the subject, while it is pending. I am aware that by expressing my opinion I may possibly prejudice my own case. If so, I accept the consequences. I propose to reiterate, on this occasion, what I said to the convention when it was first called to order. It was called for the purpose to harmonize, if possible, the Republican party, and it makes little difference to me whether the convention adopts my views or not, if it satisfies my conscience that it discharges its duty to my class and my party. When the State Central Committee adopted the resolution calling this convention, it did so in the interest of the unity of party and Republican success; and I may say that, although I am not the author of the resolution, I inspired it. I saw in New Orleans, and in other parishes, a condition of things that would, if continued, inevitably split the Republican party. I know there are ambitious demagogues, self-seekers, place aspirants, who have seen fit to impure motives to me which I never entertained. It is not the first time the consistency of my course has been assailed in the same manner and severely criticized, and I have survived. In the Constitutional Convention, when I expressed my opinion on the ninety-fifth article, knowing it was not in accordance with the principles of republican government, I was bitterly attacked. Yet I am sustained in that opinion to-day. I was conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, then as I am now. We are here as a parish convention of Louisiana; and as goes the city so goes the State. We may not be able sometimes to carry the city, but if there is a split in the party here, then farewell to the State. We agreed that an impartial committee should be appointed. When at first I might have declared Mr. Williams elected I yielded to Mr. Vigers' demand for a ballot. I tried to have a fair committee appointed, but I tell the convention that if its majority report is adopted it will cause a breach in the party that time can not heal. Adopted it and you throw a fire brand which will star a conflagration that will not confine itself to New Orleans, but spread itself throughout the length and breadth of the State. I am not speaking merely of the fourth ward, but of all of them. There are claims of some of the best, purest and truest of Republicans that you do not dare to ignore. I ask you, sirs, to rise above individual prejudice, and act for the interest of the whole party, white and black; because, if the Republican party fails, Louisiana is no place for me. I know what follows the success of our common enemy. The history of Alabama, before the last election, of Virginia, Georgia, and Texas, teaches me what would come. In no State where the old Democracy succeeded could I find a safe place to abide. I know Louisiana is a Republican from 90,000 to 90,000, majority, but a division will destroy it. So far as I am individually concerned, this question affects me little. I have not forgotten I am a United States Senator. When Carpenter's bill fails and Governor Kellogg is re-elected, I shall present myself to that Senate. I hold my claims now in abeyance in the interest of the Republican party, not P. B. S. Pinchback. But if I fail, then I shall come back to my people.

I think I find a disposition to disrupt the Republican party—I do not say by whom—but there are certain extraordinary moves making; and I admonish every black man, and I appeal to every white man—be careful what you do.

On motion of Mr. Bechtel a communication was read, from Mr. Kramer, contesting the first ward. It appeared that Mr. Kramer had not presented himself before the committee, and his claims were laid on the table.

The delegates from the first and second wards were admitted without objection.

On the third ward being called Mr. Green filed a protest he had just received.

Mr. Bechtel moved that both delegations be admitted, each to have one-half vote.

A motion to table this was lost.

On Mr. Evans' motion a half hour was allowed the contestants to present their claims to the convention.

Mr. Perkins took the floor a few moments. He claimed that he represented the people, the hard-fisted and honest people of the third ward, and that the votes that elected him had not been swayed by steamboatmen nor delegates from the stationhouse. He wanted to break the ring of politicians that ground down the ward, and that's what the people wanted, and so they had elected him. He was confident he could rely on the sense of justice of the members.

Mr. Solomon Moses, from the same side, said a hearing was all that was wanted. Men must not talk of dividing the Republican party. He was with them on national, State and parish politics, but when it came to his own home, he wanted to be let alone. These men who talk of saving the Republican party don't care

about saving a market. He wanted men who carried their records before, and not behind them. He hung to the Republican party for he knew if that was defeated he might as well go back to Egypt and hunt for garlic.

Hon. W. L. Evans reviewed and answered the arguments of the previous speakers. He trusted the convention would pass on the case without prejudice. In answer to some remarks of Mr. Moses Judge Evans said he had become a soldier in the Union army when the first gun had been fired at Sumter, had served till the last Confederate flag had been furled and had received an honorable discharge. Where was the gentleman during that time!

Mr. Moses—Please your honor, I was at home!

Judge Evans—The gentleman's answer may seem to him, at this moment, an excellent and a witty one, but I am sure he will not consider it so if he will give it a second thought. I will ask him another question that will come home to him, and that, where would he have been to-day if all like me had staid at home as he did!

Mr. Herbert followed Judge Evans and endeavored to show that he had been elected in strict accordance with the law.

Mr. Bechtel called the previous question and his motion was carried.

Mr. Vigers moved reconsider and to table, and the motion was carried.

The third ward thus has two complete sets of delegates, each casting a half vote. The convention then adjourned to twelve o'clock to-day.

## THIRD DAY.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock President E. Williams called the meeting to order, and Secretary Baquie called the roll by wards.

Mr. Collins called for a report on the fourth ward credentials, and moved that Col. Lewis be allowed to speak in the case. Reading of the report was called for; also, the minority report.

Mr. Lewis taking the floor, said:

I desire to disabuse your minds of one thing—that the contest in the fourth ward is between Mr. Pinchback and myself. I will read a resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee, relative to making concessions and harmonizing difficulties, published last month. The reorganization of the Republican party should at this time be so that all will act as a unit. [The speaker narrated some recent history of the fourth ward club, the one presided over by Mr. Jenkins.] I left that club meeting on a certain night after a proper and regular adjournment, but next day, I learned that this club had elected officers, with a vice-president in the chair. Now we call on this convention to right our wrongs, and I approve of the convention's proceedings thus far. I regret that in all contested cases all were not admitted. It is a pity that we can not meet as other parish conventions do; let us have harmony. It has been said that the Department of Improvements is using its power to control things, but I tell you it is not true. I do not believe that masters in office should rule in political matters. I have seen policemen discharged because they would not agree to sell themselves, and I have seen others subscribe to that which they knew was wrong, but all that is over now. I see a delegate here who is a street laborer, and he has more power in this convention than I have. I never discharged a man because of his political likes or dislikes. I believe Kellogg is re-elected, I shall present myself to that Senate. I hold my claims now in abeyance in the interest of the Republican party, not P. B. S. Pinchback. But if I fail, then I shall come back to my people.

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Judge Evans—The gentleman's answer may seem to him, at this moment, an excellent and a witty one, but I am sure he will not consider it so if he will give it a second thought. I will ask him another question that will come home to him, and that, where would he have been to-day if all like me had staid at home as he did!

Mr. Herbert followed Judge Evans and endeavored to show that he had been elected in strict accordance with the law.

Mr. Bechtel called the previous question and his motion was carried.

Mr. Vigers moved reconsider and to table, and the motion was carried.

The third ward thus has two complete sets of delegates, each casting a half vote. The convention then adjourned to twelve o'clock to-day.

It may have been that Col. Lewis and his friends were out-generated by their political opponents; of this he was not prepared to speak, and would not be responsible.

The election was held according to law, at the recognized Central Club of which Col. Lewis was a member, and there was no necessity for the purposes of justice to him, or of harmony in the party, that he and his friends should organize a mass meeting at a different part of the ward so as to secure his election and that of his associates to this Convention. The Fourth Ward Club was excluded from the Hall in which they had met for two years previous, and it is positively asserted that said exclusion was made by order of Col. Lewis, who had leased the Hall.

Yet, in view of all these facts, after every effort of the gentleman and his friends, first to control and then to embarrass the Central Club, they called a mass meeting in violation of the resolutions of the State Committee, and proclaimed themselves the duly elected delegates to the Parish Convention. This claim upon its face is a fraud. We do not admit that these gentlemen have any claim; either in law or equity, as delegates to seats upon the floor of this Convention. But because they are influential Republicans and think they are aggrieved by exclusion from the Convention, and to secure unity in the party, I will support the minority report giving them an equal vote with the parties I represent, and upon the same grounds I will vote for the admission of both delegations from each ward in which there is a contest.

Then, on motion, double delegations were admitted from all the wards where contests existed, except in the First Ward. The contesting wards, were the First, Third, Fourth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth. The roll of delegates, as thus agreed upon, was then, on motion, approved and the Convention proceeded to a permanent organization.

Nominations for President—Colonel Lewis and A. J. Dumont.

After the voting had commenced and several wards had cast their votes, Mr. Kenner announced that Mr. Lewis was not a candidate, and Mr. Dumont was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Dumont took his seat, and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for the honor you have on this occasion conferred upon me. The honor is doubly dear to me since it comes from an assemblage of the most prominent Republican leaders of the State. I have no doubt your high character will cause the deliberations of this convention to proceed in that dignified manner which should distinguish bodies of this kind. I shall no further intrude upon the time you are devoting to the service of our party, but suggest that we proceed to achieve the essential purpose for which we assembled.

Vice Presidents—First District, H. C. Dibble; Second, A. Marie; Third, R. Perrault; Fourth, R. B. Davis; Fifth, B. Buchanan; Sixth, J. L. Collins; Seventh, J. T. Claiborne.

Charles A. Baquie was elected secretary by acclamation. Assistant secretaries—L. McCarthy, E. Leonard, George Jones was elected sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Green offered the following: Resolved, That the selection of delegates to the Parish Executive Committee shall be made by the Republican voters of the several ward central clubs recognized by the State Central Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the election of delegates shall take place at the halls of the respective ward central clubs on Monday, May 11, and the delegates elected shall meet for organization on the twelfth of May, at the Mechanics' Institute, at 7 P. M.

Judge Dibble offered a substitute and addressed the convention. The convention had been called to harmonize the contentions effectually, to put an end to the ward club difficulties and establish a parish committee which would be a head to the politics of the parish. Delegations which only had a half vote presumed now to dictate as if they controlled the whole convention. It had looked as if some bad

precedents were to be established, and one was that there was an authority over the deliberations of the convention. When a convention composed of delegates from the people assemblable it is supreme because the people are supreme. He desired a committee composed of one member from each ward.

Mr. Wilson offered a substitute, which was accepted by Judge Dibble, as follows:

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee, to consist of one member from each ward of the parish of Orleans, to devise a plan for the reorganization of a parish committee for the parish of Orleans, and in wards where there are two delegations, that the chair appoint two delegates, each to be allowed a half vote in said committee.

Senator Pinchback said that organization should not be supported merely because it was the organization of certain prominent men. Individual interests were not to be considered. One who came on the floor and was not willing to submit his case to the people did not represent them. He hoped to see the next ticket in the field one that would call to its support all people, without reference to questions of race. It was the most important question, and this convention was to show whether his race was qualified to use the privilege that had been conferred on it. Candidates should not only receive the votes of the people, but represent them when elected. It is better for the black race that it should lose this State in a struggle for justice and right than it should succeed by putting in office improper men. The resolution of Mr. Wilson met his approval. His plan would be a temporary parish committee, which should entirely reorganize the parish.

Mr. Bechtel offered the following: Provided, that no plan shall be submitted by the committee tending toward taking away from the people their rights of electing said delegates in their respective ward clubs.

The resolution of Mr. Wilson with the proviso was then adopted.

Senator Pinchback offered the following: Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions, one being selected from each district.

The president then appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the committee on resolutions:

First District—H. C. Dibble; Second District—J. O. Egana, Third District—M. E. Perrault; Fourth District—R. B. Davis; Fifth District—J. H. H. Camp; Sixth District—J. Bonte; Seventh District—J. T. Claiborne.

On organization—Second ward, David Wilson, chairman; first ward, W. H. Wickham; third ward, George Devezin and J. H. Perkins; fourth ward, P. B. S. Pinchback and James Lewis; fifth ward, William Vigers; sixth ward, Edy Davis; seventh ward, W. H. Green; eighth ward, Jules Domingue; ninth ward, J. W. Edwards; tenth ward, P. C. Hester; eleventh ward, Ed. Williams; twelfth ward, P. Bruce; thirteenth ward, C. B. Augustus; fourteenth ward, W. H. Finnegan and N. Bush; fifteenth ward, Robert King and George Phillips; sixteenth ward, T. W. Martin and Theo. McCormick, seventeenth ward, F. Diebel.

The convention then adjourned till Monday at 12 M.

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9 approximations of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same sum of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize are ..... \$4,500  
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EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
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CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

complished with. Many of them would be Democrats outright, but have joined the prohibition party because they hope to increase their power of mischief by their professions of superior purity. For instance, the late election in New Hampshire has been thrown into the hands of the Democrats by this element, although the Republican candidate was pledged to maintain the present law, while the Democrats, as a party, were known to be arrayed against prohibition.

Fifth. Another element is the party of virtue par excellence, of which Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, who has recently been convicted, by his own confession, of spending in connection with his brother-in-law, twenty-five thousand dollars to lobby a measure of pecuniary benefit to his wife through the common council of Cincinnati. The chief advocates and supporters of the reform wing of the Democratic party are the *New York Sun* and *Tribune*, Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. Among the fruits of this reform movement, organized under the auspices of the *Chicago Tribune*, was the election and retention in office of the city treasurer, Gage, who deflected to an amount of half a million of dollars. This element differs from the Tammany Hall element in this, that while it is even more unscrupulous it aggravates the case by the most lofty professions of superiority of personal purity.

Sixth. A portion of the Grange element is also vainly sought to be arrayed against the Republican party, by all sorts of promises which those who make them well know are impossible of fulfillment. The Grangers are promised free trade on the one hand, and exemption from direct taxation on the other; the destruction of manufacturing monopolies and a home market. High rates of taxation of the gross income of railways, and low rates of transport. Under this new dispensation, led by defeated Democrats, most of the offices are to be abolished and the balance are to be put up at auction to the highest bidder. Grangers are promised that they shall be law-makers and office-holders, and politicians are to take Mr. Greeley's advice and "go West" to become Grangers.

These constitute the chief elements of the Opposition. Whether the picture has been overdrawn we leave our readers to judge. It is a picture that can only lead to disorder and boundless corruption. In this combination his hatred against the Republican party must be very strong, and his prejudices very great.

Granting that the Republican party has its share of camp followers and spoils seekers, and that it is not beyond the frailties and imperfections attending all human organizations, we submit that during the last twelve years it has given sufficient guarantees that the country is safe in its hands; that the rights of every citizen are secured; that the moderate men with progressive ideas have controlled its policy, and enabled it slowly, but surely, to perfect various great measures of national reform; and that the vast majority of its members are earnest, intelligent, honest, and patriotic men, whose chief aim and glory is the perpetuity of the Republic. In these circumstances the citizen who chooses to depart from its ranks assumes a grave responsibility which may have the most disastrous effect, not merely to him but to his posterity, for the sins of the fathers have often been visited upon the children; even down to the tenth generation.

**SENATOR SUMNER'S ANCESTRY.**—The Society of the Cincinnati of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of which Charles Sumner was a member furnishes the following information relative to his ancestry: Charles Sumner was the eldest son, of Charles Pinckney Sumner, and was born in Boston on January 6, 1811. His father, Charles P. Sumner, was born in Milton, Mass., January 20, 1776, graduated at Harvard in 1796, was high sheriff of Suffolk county from 1826 to 1839, and died at Boston April 24, 1839. The grandfather of the late Senator was Job Sumner, who was born in Milton, Mass., April 23, 1754, and graduated at Harvard in 1778. In 1775 he joined the army, and was a lieutenant in Bond's regiment at the siege of Boston. He was commissioned captain in Greston's 3d regiment January 1, 1777, and major in 1778. After the close of the war he was appointed commissioner to settle accounts of the United States with Georgia.

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J. G. Talaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.  
W. J. Wyle, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

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Administrator of Finance.—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.  
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Administrator of Police.—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.  
Administrator of Commerce.—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.  
Administrator of Assessments.—H. F. Sturken, Room 15, City Hall.  
Administrator of Improvements.—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.  
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Board of Health.—Office, 159 Canal street.  
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First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.  
Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.  
Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laroche, Justice.  
Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.  
Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otis, Justice.  
Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.  
Seventh—908 Magazine; Isaac W. Felt, Justice.  
Eighth Justice Court—August Sanlet, Justice.

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Parish Prison.—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.  
**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**  
Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.  
Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.  
Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.  
Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.  
Bayou Road—Girls; 399 Bayou Road.  
Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.  
Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.  
Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.  
Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chagrin.

## ASYLUMS—Continued.

Chalmers—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.  
Charities—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.  
Charmers—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.  
Ohio—Boys and Girls; Ohio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.  
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Bordeaux.  
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.  
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.  
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.  
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and St. Charles.  
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.  
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.  
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.  
Flak—Teyr; cor. Franklin and Perdido.  
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.  
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.  
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.  
Girard—High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.  
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.  
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.  
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.  
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.  
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.  
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.  
Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadreas and Valence.  
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.  
Leurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip.  
Leurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Bouscassat and Religious.  
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadix and Coliseum.  
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.  
Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Ohio and Erato.  
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.  
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toland and Louisiana Avenue.  
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip.  
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.  
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Ursula.  
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.  
Mason—Boys and Girls; Genola, bet. Gravier and Common.  
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.  
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.  
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.  
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohoun.  
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.  
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.  
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.  
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.  
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.  
Sumner—Boys; 353 Common.  
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alir and Eliza.  
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.  
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Pety.  
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

## ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmont and Dufores, Jefferson City.  
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.  
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.  
Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.  
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.  
Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.  
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Pety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.  
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.  
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.  
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehouptoulas, southwest corner Second.  
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.  
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Callope.  
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet. Broad and Dolhonda.  
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.  
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.  
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.  
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Huntville.  
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Pety street.  
Mt. Carmel Convent—300 Hospital.  
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Ohio, between Camp and Prytanik.  
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.  
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor. Constance.  
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor. Tonti.  
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytanik, cor. St. Mary.  
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.  
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Massat and French.  
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.  
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—Magazine, cor. Race.  
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.  
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.  
St. Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Callope.  
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasore and Goodchildren.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Rimer Rader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.  
Belgium—38 Chartres.  
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.  
Cuba—Rico J. A. Quintero, Consul, Poydras Office.  
Denmark—H. Trollden, Consul, 30 Magazine.  
France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.  
Great Britain—A. de G. Penblanque, Consul, 18 Carondelet.  
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.  
Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Conti.  
Mexico—L. M. Avendaño, Acting Consul, 455 Common.  
Netherlands—Amadeo Comtouris, 59 Decatur.  
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Ramon G. Gallier Court.  
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.  
German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 43 Fedido.  
Portugal—A. J. De Silva, Consul, 87 Decatur.  
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 68 Baronne.  
Spain—Carlos Pla, Consul, 113 Dauphine.  
Switzerland—X. Welsbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.  
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Overseas Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.  
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Westcott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.  
C. E. Bonant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

## TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Belize Telegraph Company—351 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.  
Bridgman and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.  
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.  
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

## HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.  
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.  
Casidy's Hotel—Hugh Casidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet.  
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.  
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.  
Conti Verandah—23, 35 and 37 Conti.  
Louisiana Hotel—215 and 216 Tchouptoulas.  
Ouchita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Bodditt & Hill, proprietors.  
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.  
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.  
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.  
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.  
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kiddy, prop'r.

## NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.  
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.  
Louisiana Standard—Register—Leves, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.  
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.  
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.  
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J. Harp, publisher.  
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.  
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.  
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.  
New Orleans Free Current—129 and 131 Gravier.  
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.  
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—19 and 15 Camp.  
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.  
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.  
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.  
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.  
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

## RAILROAD DEPOSITS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.  
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Callope.  
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.  
Ponchartraine Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

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## THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by \* are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets  
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets  
7 Ninth Street Market  
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets  
9 " Prytanik and Ninth streets  
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets

13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets  
14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23  
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23  
16 Lafayette St. & E. Fire Co. No. 1  
17 Corner Live Oak and First street  
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew st.  
19 " Bonnesau and St. Mary streets  
21 " St. Charles and First streets  
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets  
24 " Keller Market

35 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street  
36 " Jackson and Liberty streets  
37 " Second and Dryades streets  
39 " Market street and Levee  
31 " Henderson street and Levee  
33 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12  
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1  
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets  
36 Second Precinct Police Station  
37 Corner Race and Magazine street  
38 " Malpomme and Camp streets  
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street  
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street

43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets  
47 " Gennie and New Levee streets  
48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.  
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets  
53 " Camp and St. Joseph streets  
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Callope street

54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk  
56 " Howard and Ohio streets  
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets  
61 " Erato and Franklin streets  
65 " Julia and Levee streets  
71 Foot of Julia street  
73 Corner Canal and Levee streets  
73 " Magazine and Girod streets  
74 " Natchez and Tchouptoulas streets

81 " Canal and Camp streets  
83 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall  
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13  
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets  
131 Corner Rampart and Canal streets  
133 " Rampart and Poydras streets  
134 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street

135 Workhouse, Girod street  
136 Corner Common and Bocheblave streets  
137 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets  
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets  
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets  
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street  
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets

146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basle street  
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press  
152 Corner Bienville and Johnson st.  
153 " Derbigny and Conti streets  
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets  
215 Police Station, Jackson Square  
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets

217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street  
231 Corner Trempe and Esplanade st.  
232 " Rampart and Barnecks st.  
234 Trempe Market and Parish Prison  
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street  
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets

241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road.  
242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets  
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets  
252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 3  
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Esplanade street  
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street

312 Police Station, Elysian Fields at 313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade st.  
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine st.  
315 " " and Elysian Fields  
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard st.  
317 " Laharpe and White st., R. R. Depot

413 " Love and Spain streets  
414 " Post and Ursula streets  
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne st.  
416 " Cotton Free and Levee  
417 Washington Market  
516 Corner Clout and Rampart streets  
518 Engine House No. 24 Greatman st. near Port

519 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets  
524 Pointe Street Car Station  
515 United States Barracks  
516 Corner Bayne & Dauphine street

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Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Hollinsworth, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 New York street, New York City.  
After Oct. 30th, 1877, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

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